

1873—J. C. Greeley (Rep.)

In the election this year, the Democrats and the conservative Republicans united for the purpose of defeating Peter Jones and his ring, and centered on J. C. Greeley. Mr. Greeley was a conservative Republican. The election was held April 1st, and Greeley was elected, but by what majority is unknown.

1874—Peter Jones (Rep.)

J. C. Greeley and Peter Jones were opposed again this year. Jones was elected by a small majority, the vote on April 4th being: Jones, 398; Greeley, 344.

1875—Peter Jones (Rep.)

The Southern residents now took up the fight in earnest to wrest the city government from the Northern politicians. They nominated Thomas E. Buckman, prominent citizen, Democrat, and ex-Confederate officer. Peter Jones was again a candidate. This was a square party fight, and although Captain Buckman was defeated, he made a strong showing and paved the way for the Democratic victory the following year. The election on April 5th resulted: Jones, 518; Buckman, 418.

1876—Luther McConihe (Dem.)

There were four candidates in the race for Mayor this year, namely, Peter Jones, radical Republican; Luther McConihe, Democrat; J. R. Dey, independent Republican; Edward Hopkins, Democrat.

The campaign started in earnest when W. Stokes Boyd, of Philadelphia, a man of means and political strategy, entered the contest as McConihe's political manager. Boyd was spending the winter here and said he wanted some fun. April 3d was a red-letter day for the Democrats, as McConihe was elected, the vote being: McConihe, 448; Jones, 243; Dey, 109; Hopkins, 92.

McConihe was a Boston capitalist, prominent Free Mason, and an all-round good citizen. There was great rejoicing among the Democrats over this election, for it was generally considered a return to home rule.

Elected with McConihe was the following body of men, the first entirely white city government in eight years: John Tyler, Marshal; J. B. Crabtree, Clerk; M. A. Dzialynski,